

# The Intelligencer

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## CROWN PRICE IS FIGHTING HARD TO CRUSH FRENCH

DECLARES HE HAS TAKEN OVER MILES OF TRENCHES IN ARGONNE

FRENCH ADMIT GERMAN GAINS

Crown Prince is Yet Far From Objective—Artillery Fight Still Going On.

London, Sept. 9.—German Crown Prince is making another determined attempt to break through the French lines in Argonne and Berlin declares he has taken trenches over a front of one and a quarter miles to depth of three hundred to five hundred meters, and captured two thousand prisoners, forty-eight machine guns and sixty-four mine throwers. The French admit partial German success but declare that in most instances the attackers were thrown back with heavy losses.

This is the prince's second effort to win a victory in this region within three months. He apparently is as far from his objective now as before. Fighting was in progress all day yesterday and throughout the night and was still going on at the latest reports. This doubtless is the German reply to the artillery bombardment the allies have kept up for fifteen days but which now seems to be dying down without the succeeding infantry attacks. Instead, except south of Arras, bomb throwing seems to have taken its place.

Along the eastern front things are moving more slowly again after the Russian offensive in the southeast in which the Muscovites claim a substantial victory. From Riga Gulf to Olita, south of Kovno, the Germans assert the situation is unchanged while their center from Olita to beyond Pripiat Marshes continues to advance. Thence to the Rumanian frontier the Russians still are the aggressors.

On the whole the Russians appear to be making a better stand since their ammunition supply has been replenished. They are aided, doubtless, by rains.

The only Dardanelles news is from Constantinople where the Turks report artillery action in which allied ships participated.

London, Sept. 9.—For the first time in many weeks the Russians, by their own statements, have inflicted a defeat on their opponents. In battle Tuesday near Tarnopol on the Galician frontier, while not conclusive, is regarded in England as an indication that the Russians propose to strike back after a long retreat. The Russians retained eight thousand prisoners, exclusive of dead and wounded, as a measure of the victory.

The German center is reported as forging slowly, by sustained pressure, but in the north, Von Hindenburg is still unable to force the passage of the Divina. Grand Duke Nicholas today is on the way to the Caucasus, and the English press is unable to fathom what the transfer signifies. It is suggested that an important Russian diversion on the Turkish front in connection with the French and British attempt to force the Dardanelles may be made.

French Report.  
Paris, Sept. 9.—Reports of violent fighting last night in the Argonne region are made. The Germans attacked the French lines fiercely.

German Version.  
London, Sept. 9.—The German version of the latest Austrian war of office statement, received here from Berlin asserts that 20 Russian officers, 4,500 men and seven machine guns were captured when the Austrians took the Russian positions south of Ssupiska.

London Air Raid.  
London, Sept. 9.—Twenty persons were killed and eighty-six injured in last night's air raid on London. These figures were given out here officially.

The German air ships flew over the eastern counties of England and the London district. The list of casualties given: Killed 12 men, 2 women, 5 children. Injured seriously, 3 men, 2 women, 2 children. Injured slightly 23 men, 23 women, 11 children.

One soldier was killed, and three injured, the others were civilians. The attack of last night brings up the total casualties in Zeppelin raids to 222 killed, and 340 injured. On the previous night thirteen persons were killed, and forty-three injured.

## DR. DUMBA TO BE RECALLED BY REQUEST

U. S. AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA INSTRUCTED TO REQUEST CALL

IS NO LONGER AN ACCEPTABLE ENVOY

Action is Taken Because of Activity in Creating Industrial Trouble.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Ambassador Penfield at Vienna was instructed by cable tonight to inform the Austro-Hungarian government that Dr. Constantine Dumba no longer was acceptable as an envoy to the United States and to ask for his recall. Secretary Lansing formally announced this action.

The action was the answer of the American government to Dumba's explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna, outlining plans for handicapping American plants making war supplies for the allies.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Secretary Lansing has cancelled the passport of James F. Archibald, an American correspondent upon whom British secret service men found letters from Dr. Constantine Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to his foreign office on the subject of roving strike in American munition plants.

Archibald is now in Rotterdam, and American Minister Van Dyke is instructed to issue an emergency passport to permit his return to the United States.

The cancellation of Archibald's passport is the first official action which suggested that the matter might extend so far as to cause the departure of Dr. Dumba from the United States.

Officials are annoyed that American passports have been used to carry military information.

Dr. Dumba said he sought to give the widest publicity to the Austro-Hungarian penal code against a subject engaging war munitions manufacture for his country's enemies. Dr. Dumba is today in the summer embassy at Lenox Mass., awaiting news of the United States' decision, which will not be reached until documentary evidence has come from London.

## SWISS PRESIDENT TALKS ON PEACE

Says Neutrals Are Justified in Directing Energies Toward Peace—Switzerland Ready to Co-operate.

Paris, Sept. 9.—Neutral nations are justified in protesting against war, because they are victims, is the opinion that Dr. Joseph Motta, president of Switzerland, expressed in an interview published in the Petit Parisien. Dr. Motta said: "Past war affected only the belligerents, but now there is a community among people. The rupture of the community by the war of certain states affects all the rest."

"It is not sufficient for neutrals to await the end of the conflict. Passiveness has ceased as a duty. Neutrality is now the proper policy. Legitimate neutrals should unite their influence, as they are injured in common. The first sign of fatigue will not find Switzerland hesitant. She will act with other neutral governments, convinced that peace is the cause of all nations."

## Saved From the Wreck of the Arabic



Nos. 1, 2—Stella Carol, English Actress, and Her Husband.  
No. 3—Miss Gladys Carne.  
No. 4—Mrs. James Calmon. N

Here are the first photographs of survivors of the Arabic, wrecked off the Irish coast by a German submarine. Some of these passengers arrived in the United States the other day on the American liner St. Paul, still carrying their life belts, which they said they would preserve as mementoes of their experience. Miss Carol is an English actress, who was on her way to open in the United States. Miss Carne was a heroine of the wreck. Though overcome with seasickness, she recovered control of herself and took an oar with the sailors in the life boat which carried her and a large number of other survivors. Mrs. Calmon was an American who was making the trip back with her husband. She thought her life preserver so she could remember the occasion more evidently.

## GERMANY UNWILLING TO PAY FOR ARABIC

NOTE EXPRESSES REGRET FOR LOSS OF AMERICAN LIVES, BUT ACCEPTS REPORT OF SUMARINE COMMANDER AS TRUE STATEMENT OF INCIDENT—SAYS ATTACK WAS JUSTIFIED—WILLING TO SUBMIT QUESTION OF REPARATION TO THE HAGUE

Berlin, Sept. 9.—The German government in a note to the United States on the sinking of the Arabic, "most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of its commander. It particularly expresses this regret to the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens," and adds: "The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter."

Text of Note.  
The text of the note follows: "On August nineteenth a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunstons about sixteen nautical miles south of Kinsale and was on the point of sinking the prize by gun fire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly toward him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy vessel, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings. When she approached she altered

her original course but then again pointed directly toward the submarine. From this the commander became convinced the steamer had intentions of attacking and ramming him.

"In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen boats.

"According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine.

"This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish sea August 11—that is a few days before by a large passenger steamer apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., which he had neither attacked nor stopped. "The German government most

deeply regrets that lives were lost through action of their commander. It particularly expresses this regret to the government of the United States on account of death of American citizens.

"The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

"If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion as being a question of international law to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to article 38 of the Hague Convention for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

"In so doing it assumes that as a matter of course the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or converse under international law of German submarine warfare."

## HOTEL PROPRIETOR KILLED UNRULY GUEST

Bullochville, Ga., Sept. 9.—G. A. Thompson, proprietor of a hotel killed Samuel Bulloch, a druggist and was probably fatally wounded in a pistol duel here late today.

Thompson claimed Bulloch was disorderly in the hotel dining room and he tried to eject him.

Bulloch drew a gun and fired and Thompson replied. Bulloch was shot in the head and chest.

## SPRAYBERRY RELEASED ON A \$15,000 BOND

Decatur, Ga., Sept. 9.—Dr. Bryce Sprayberry, charged with the murder, five years ago of his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. William Sprayberry, was released under fifteen thousand dollar bond following a hearing here. The bond of John Omer, who was indicted with Sprayberry, was raised from twenty-five hundred to fifteen thousand.

## ISSUE STATEMENT ON GERMAN AIR RAID

Berlin, Sept. 9.—The report of the chief of the admiralty staff says: "Our naval airships attacked during the night of September eighth and ninth with good results, the western part of the city of London, great factories near Norwich, harbor works and iron works at Middlesbrough. There were heavy explosions and numerous fires. Our airships were heavily fired at by hostile batteries but all returned safely."

## CARRANZA TROOPS THREATEN TO FIRE ON TEXAS RANGERS

## U. S. IN NEED OF INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

SO DECLARES PRESIDENT OF NAT. ASSO. OF COTTON MANUFACTURERS

INDUSTRIAL PEACE IS A NECESSITY

Urges Public and Legislative Hospitality Toward Business Be Alleviated Till After War.

New London, Sept. 9.—Industrial preparedness, hand in hand with military preparedness, was urged by Albert Greene Duncan of Boston, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in an address before the semi-annual meeting of that association here today.

"We have," said Mr. Duncan, "for many years relied on our splendid isolation, and neither in military preparation nor in the full development of our resources have we ever built up that independence, as a nation, that has been in relations between man and man, the keynote of our government from its inception.

"As the expense of oceans which separate our shores from possible foes have made us indifferent to admittedly inadequate provisions for defense, our separation from the severe commercial rivalries of Europe have closed our eyes to the necessity of commercial independence. Serene in our determination not to be a party to any European struggle, we never imagined we could be the victims of a quarrel not of our own making, nor that any possible embroilment of other nations could be so far reaching that we should suffer from its effects in our world trade relations and even in our domestic affairs.

"Military preparedness and industrial preparedness should go hand in hand. The sinews of war must be provided by the latter before the former can be developed to its full extent, and by commercial preparedness, I mean not only the strengthening of those industries which would necessarily contribute supplies for a possible war, but all enterprises of manufacture, transportation and distribution, so that we can put behind any body of men enlisted in the nation's defense a united, prosperous, contented and determined population and be able to supply all the varied wants of our people and furnish the fullest support to the government in any time of trial.

"We have learned the sad lesson that trade relations with other countries, however, firmly rooted, are secondary to military exigencies. We have seen our mills handicapped and in some cases forced to close or curtail, due to shortness of wool, dyestuffs, chemicals and other needed supplies, many of which our country would have been amply able to supply if the idea of commercial and industrial preparedness for any emergency had been kept in mind."

Mr. Duncan declared that while the industrial depression in this country had been in part temporarily righted by a demand for products which the United States alone could supply, the first should not be overlooked that the present difficulty of the settlement of foreign balances in American favor might seriously curtail prospective exports.

"Our national honor, and even our existence," he said, "may depend upon the extent and the thoroughness in the next few months of our military preparedness, but as a basis and ground work which alone can make possible the enormous expenditures involved, our domestic affairs should have equal attention. In the midst of international complications, when we know not what a day may bring forth, it is the duty of every true American to stand by the president in his efforts to preserve our national dignity and honor. On the other hand may we not urge it as an equal duty upon the president to stand by us in an effort to bring back and maintain the business prosperity of the country."

SHOUT WARNING FROM ACROSS RIVER NEAR PROGRESO

WON'T FIRE ON U. S. SOLDIERS

Advices to State Department Say Gen. Villa Has Evacuated Torreon.

Brownsville, Sept. 9.—Carranza troops entrenched on the Mexican side near Progreso, thirty miles north-west of here, today shouted a warning across the border that they "reserved the right to fire" upon any Texas rangers, deputies or civilians appearing on the Texas bank of the Rio Grande. They gave assurances they wouldn't fire upon American soldiers.

The assignment of troops to guard the border was completed today, and are patrolling the border for a distance of a hundred miles. No disorders are reported.

Villa Evacuates Torreon.  
Washington, Sept. 9.—State department advices tonight from Laredo contained a report that Villa had evacuated Torreon. That city is the present objective of the Carranza army moving northward under Obregon. Evacuation would lead the Carranza forces north to Chihuahua before a decisive engagement.

Secretary Lansing announced that Carranza's answer to the Pan-American peace appeal will probably be received tomorrow or Saturday. His adherents here say he will reply will be a courteous refusal to enter the proposed conference.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Secretary Lansing announced that General Carranza's reply to the Pan-American peace appeal is expected Friday or Saturday. While the secretary said he had no advice as to its nature, indications are that Carranza will decline to enter the joint conference of Mexican factions.

## COTTON MANUFACTURERS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Effect of War On Cotton Situation to Be Discussed—Adjourn Saturday.

New London, Conn., Sept. 9.—The effect of the European war on American cotton industry, particularly in the matter of dyestuffs, is the feature of the program for the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, beginning here today and continuing through Saturday.

Aside from the address of the president of the association, Albert Greene Duncan of Boston which is on the program for today, the later sessions of the convention will discuss technical subjects, among them, "The Prevention of Accidents in Cotton Mills" by John Calder of Boston; "The development of the Use of Natural Dyestuffs" by Edwin S. Chapin of Boston and "The Security of Dyes and Chemicals" During the Present War" by Dr. L. V. Stanley Stanislaus of Philadelphia.

In addition to the business meetings the program committee has arranged for contests at golf, baseball and tennis, in each of which trophies are provided.

## NOTED GERMAN AUTHOR GETS FIELD COMMAND

Berlin, Sept. 9.—General Frederick A. J. von Bernhardi, author of "Germany and the Next War," written in 1912, forecasting the present campaigns, has been assigned to a field command at his own request to Emperor William.

## NORWAY HAS LOST FORTY-ONE VESSELS

Washington, Sept. 9.—The American ambassador to Norway reports that 41 Norwegian ships and 76 sailors have perished since the beginning of the war. Thirteen were destroyed by mines, 24 were torpedoed, three disappeared in the war zone, and one was crushed by a German warship. Another ship was taken to Hamburg.